## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

## FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTANA



JUL 1 1 2016

Clerk, U.S. District Court District Of Montana Helena

## **BUTTE DIVISION**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Plaintiff.

No. CV 15-72-BU-SEH

VS.

- (1) JAMES TARPEY;
- (2) PROJECT PHILANTHROPY, INC. d/b/a DONATE FOR A CAUSE;
- (3) TIMESHARE CLOSINGS, INC. d/b/a RESORT CLOSINGS, INC.;
- (4) RON BROYLES;
- (5) CURT THOR; and
- (6) SUZANNE CROWSON f/k/a SUZANNE TARPEY;

Defendants.

ORDER .

Defendants James Tarpey, Timeshare Closings, Inc. d/b/a Resort Closings, Inc., and Project Philanthropy, Inc. have moved to dismiss Defendant Roy Broyles' crossclaim.<sup>1</sup>

The crossclaim as pleaded is inadequate to satisfy the pleading requirements

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Docs. 65 and 67.

of *Bell Atlantic Corporation v. Twombley*<sup>2</sup> and *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*<sup>3</sup> and later Ninth Circuit decisions. In *Moss v. U.S. Secret Service*, the Ninth Circuit noted that "[p]rior to *Twombly*, a complaint would not be found deficient if it alleged a set of facts consistent with a claim entitling the plaintiff to relief." However, post-*Twombly*, complaints only alleging "labels and conclusions," "formulaic recitation[s]" or "naked assertion[s]" are inadequate pleadings and will not survive a Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss. Instead, "[t]o survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to 'state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face." "Dismissal is proper when the complaint does not make out a cognizable legal theory or does not allege sufficient facts to support a cognizable legal theory."

## ORDERED:

Defendants' James Tarpey and Timeshare Closings, Inc. d/b/a Resort

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 550 U.S. 544 (2007).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 556 U.S. 662 (2009).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Moss v. U.S. Secret Serv., 572 F.3d 962, 972 (9th Cir. 2009) (citation omitted).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Twombly, 550 U.S. at 555, 557.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Iqbal, 556 U.S. at 678 (quoting Twombly, 550 U.S. at 570); see Cousins v. Lockyer, 568 F.3d 1063, 1067-68 (9th Cir. 2009) (finding the same).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Cervantes v. Countrywide Home Loans, Inc., 656 F.3d 1034, 1041 (9th Cir. 2011) (citation omitted).

Closings, Inc. Motion to Dismiss Defendant Ron Broyles' Crossclaim<sup>8</sup> and Defendant Project Philanthropy, Inc.'s Motion to Dismiss Defendant Ron Broyles' Crossclaim<sup>9</sup> are GRANTED, subject to leave to and including July 22, 2016, in which to file an amended crossclaim meeting the pleadings requirements of *Twombly* and *Iqbal*, and current Ninth Circuit precedent.

DATED this // day of July, 2016.

AM E. HADDON

United States District Court

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Doc. 65.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Doc. 67.